

AG

Monday, May 6, 1946

Left Washington at 10:40 Eastern Daylight Savings time, arriving Los Angeles on May 7th at 9:30 Pacific time.

Tuesday, May 7, 1946

Left 11:40 a.m., arriving 1:20 p.m. in San Francisco. Found that departure is delayed to Thursday or Friday.

Wednesday, May 8, 1946 - Thursday, May 9, 1946

Waiting at San Francisco.

Friday, May 10, 1946

Off the ground at 7:55 a.m. and out over a dense fog bank for about an hour and then turned back because of a defective magneto. Dropped 700 gallons of high octane gas (50 cents a gallon) over San Francisco Bay till we could land at about 10:00. Back to the city, this time at Hotel Whitcomb.

Saturday, May 11, 1946

Off the ground at 7:55 a.m. and again returned, this time because of trouble with one propeller. Another 700 gallons thrown away. Up again at 2:17 p.m. and arrived at Navy field in Honolulu at 12:05 a.m. (by same watch) Saturday night.

Sunday, May 12, 1946

HONOLULU - Young Hotel.

Loucks had Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield for lunch. B. is superintendent of the tuberculosis hospital maintained by the Territory. We visited it after lunch. Near Diamond Head. Series of separate buildings. Dr. H. H. Walker in charge; full time, competent, and attractive. 480 beds. Plans ready for almost doubling capacity to meet a marked demand but lumber is almost unobtainable. Bradfield is well placed and seems contented.

To tea at Miss Helen Burton's who had a shop in Peiping formerly. Met Dr. and Mrs. Richard Sia, a Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke (Dutch) formerly at Peiping, and a Mr. Grimes, also of Peiping.

Dinner as guests of Bradfield's at the Wagon Wheel, a first-rate restaurant, near Waikiki. Honolulu can show California the road in race relations. House rentals hard to obtain and at very high prices, but most beautiful views and marvellous gardens.

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Monday, May 13, 1946

Up into the air at 9:10 a.m. and down at Wake at 6:30 p.m. by same clock, 4:30 p.m. local time. We crossed the international date line on our way to Wake. Pilot brought this to our attention by a playful plunge of the plane which more than startled the passengers into realizing that Monday afternoon was Tuesday afternoon. Wake was a rather dismal coral island covered with the remains of Jap fortifications, bombed structures and craters and rusting U.S. cranes, bulldozers, and other heavy machinery. 700 Navy men with little to do. Warm trade wind blows all day and all night. Everything must be imported. 3,000 Japanese held it during most of the war while being bombed and starved.

Left WAKE at 1:00 a.m. local time, arriving Tokyo - Atsugi Field - at 8:10 a.m. on May 15th.

Wednesday, May 15, 1946

TOKYO - Left at 10:35 a.m. and arrived in Shanghai about 4:00 p.m. Saw several Japanese cities with large areas of destruction - Kobe, Osaka and another unidentified.

SHANGHAI

Went to Cathay Mansions, where there were excellent accommodations on the 10th floor engaged by Colonel John Ferguson of Marshall's "Cease Fire Commission". Talked over general plans for Shanghai visit with Loucks and Burwell; main contacts will be with bankers and relief agencies, trustees here, and National Shanghai Medical School.

Thursday, May 16, 1946

Went to Consulate. Talk with Mr. Meyer, a brother-in-law of Currier McEwen. Meyer is in charge of property deeds and all the legal details deriving from change of status of International Settlement to being part of the Municipality of Shanghai. Meyer has recently been two years in Washington. I should infer that the experienced men here regard the Kuomintang Party as poorly disciplined, in spots corrupt, quarreling internally and with no program as clear and definite as the Communists. Patrick Hurley was for giving Chiang Kai Shek a blank check. The party does not deserve such unqualified support. The political situation is seriously strained and the U.S. should be more prepared to deal with the Communists. Meyer did not bring his family: "Shanghai not a good place for children just now". Economic situation heavily affected by political uncertainty.

Then to see Mr. S. J. Chuan, a former PUMC Trustee, and a Shanghai banker. A friendly realist who sees probable trouble ahead in terms of inflation. Coolies making equivalent of \$5 to \$6 U.S. a day. Exchange fixed at 2020. Chinese dollars to one dollar U.S. as deliberate aid to importers of raw materials.

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Thursday, May 16, 1946 (Continued)

4000 to 4500 would have been the figure to aid exporters. Manufacturers having so much difficulty with labor that they can't produce any cheaper than U.S. prices so manufactures at a standstill. Chuan has confidence in recuperative power of China though things will almost certainly be worse before a new currency is created and stabilized at a 4 or 5 to one ratio. Chuan cashed our dollar bills at 2270.

Mr. Reed at National City Bank. Says labor situation has greatly improved since last November. Rising prices at present must be understood as in part a flight of capital into commodities. There are no securities paying interest in local currency which it would be safe to buy. Political situation very unstable. People are flocking to Shanghai, probably 1,000 a day, in fear of lawlessness outside. UNRRA supplies and material for sale by U.S. Army and Navy to Chinese are pouring in at a rate that disturbs ordinary markets. Probably a hundred million in U.S. bills or credits now in Chinese hands, a great deal of it in Shanghai. Cost of living may go higher probably to a crisis and revaluation in the next two years. After that, economic conditions likely to stabilize very satisfactorily. Political stability most important factor, internal transportation the next. Reed would think remission of money as needed and via Tientsin the best procedure at present.

Lunch at Palace Hotel - 22000 for three, i.e. slightly under ten dollars.

Then to American Red Cross, 211 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, where we talked to James P. Moody who has been here two months in charge of civilian relief, having previously been in India. All ARC work under Tokyo office Mr. Christiansen. Moody hopes to undertake tuberculosis dispensary organization and help to organize Chinese Red Cross along chapter lines as in U.S.

Walked home to Cathay Mansions through the teeming thousands of these Shanghai streets. Almost no beggars, a contrast to 1932.

Found card from Mrs. Balfour who has just arrived from Calcutta asking help in getting in here at the hotel. Telephoned her to find she wants permanent quarters to live in. Promised to talk to Colonel John M. Ferguson about it but found she had gotten a room next day.

Friday, May 17, 1946

Took Pedicabs to the Red Cross Hospital where part of the Shanghai National Medical College are at work. Rounds with Dr. C. C. Ling and the superintendent, Dr. Wang. Kala azar, tuberculous pericarditis, muscular dystrophy, schistosomiasis cases well presented and well discussed. C. C. Ling says that American State Department has awarded 25 two-year fellowships for Chinese in U.S.,

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two of which will be available to men from this school, one in pathology and one in hospital management. Ling believes that promise to return to a paid position will be kept by both sides. Ling says main medical needs in China are medical literature, meetings of medical men, scholarships and teaching equipment. Ling says that salaries for full-time Chinese are hard to decide because of pressure from families for all they can squeeze from any salaried member of the family. Cost of living is still rising, the present average unskilled worker being 6000 to 8000 Chinese dollars a day.

Went out to the buildings erected in 1937 which were used by Japanese for a hospital and then by the U.S. Army, and now for special make-up courses for Chinese students who were trained by puppet government authorities during Japanese occupation. This present employment of the buildings is a ruse to keep them from occupation by Chinese military. Good buildings but sadly battered and fearfully dirty. It will take CNY \$50,000,000 to repair them.

Then back for a long talk with Dr. H. P. Chu. He says the old slogan has reappeared - train as many doctors as possible as soon as possible. He disagrees. He thinks quality not quantity is the important issue and that training teachers should be the main concern. The most serious difficulty is the cost of living. Full professor now gets 90,000 plus 50,000 living allowance plus 25,000 special allowance - in all, about \$80 U.S. per month, which is barely enough to keep one person alive at present prices. And even so the professor with these supplements gets three times the ordinary government salary. Tremendous temptation to do private practice on the side. Some aid from ARMAC or UCR may help. Hospital will be equipped by CNRRA for 400 beds and YIH garden hospital 100 beds. 30 million needed for merely cleaning hospital. Enrollment will be about 500 when students return from Koshan. There will be a shortage of housing for 350 students. Teachers' living quarters occupied by soldiers. Land given by RF in 1933 provides housing for some of staff but revenue from the rest is now very small since rents are frozen.

There are 30 medical schools in China, 10 of them National Entering classes total 2,000 students, graduating 500. There are about 20,000 graduates of middle schools, 5,000 of whom might go into medicine though hardly 2,500 are qualified to since middle schools suffered as much as the medical schools during the war. Middle school teachers have left their posts. Language teachers especially lacking.

Needs of medical schools are preclinical teachers, epidemiologists and vital statistics. Students thinking not enough of careers in teaching and public health.

The great question is whether the government will respect and reward technically trained men. Sad to say, the National schools are dominated by

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politicians who are corrupt. The strength of this Shanghai school lies in its inner solidarity and in the fact that there are not enough doctors for the Kuomintang to play favorites among.

The Commission for Medical Education, though not political, is easy for the government to control since its executive secretary is appointed by the Minister of Education. The latter sees few of deans and knows little or nothing about the schools.

H. P. Chu says best thing for RF is to help places that deserve help as Balfour and Forster have done. PUMC should train teachers and keep standards high especially in fundamentals including language. Posts for graduate training should be opened for graduates of other schools admitted on examination.

12,000 M.D.'s registered in China, 1,200 of them in Shanghai and not very public spirited. Communists are disciplined and honest but too radical; Kuomintang crowd extremely corrupt. Political instability brings on economic difficulties. German schools beginning to use English; German textbooks and medical literature deteriorated. Middle schools generally weak in sciences and language especially. General culture especially important for men going into teaching. Also teaching as a career should be given far better status in China, otherwise teachers will remain mere birds of passage.

Saturday, May 18, 1946

Over to the Lester Institute to see Bernard Read. The fluid assets of the Lester were spent by the Japanese, the income from its real estate now is extremely small, the mortgages held by the Lester estate have all been paid off in worthless currency. Expenses of the Institute last month totalled \$237, exclusive of Read's salary. He has two years to go before retirement. His Board of six Britishers in business in Shanghai are more interested in the other Lester bequest in favor of a school of engineering. Read's staff of 12 are scattering; they could be held if there were money but there isn't. Read says that there is a good possibility that in two or three years the income will improve substantially. The tradition and policy of the Institute is to cultivate continuing Anglo-Chinese collaboration in medical science but not for eventual transfer to Chinese. The library is intact but all instruments have been lost. Read thinks PUMC should appoint a young director, and not J. H. Lin or R.K.S. Lin. Thinks that Schwartz did the best job of any in the Department of Social and Religious Work. This department could be well organized around medical social service work with a religiously inclined person who is "gearable" with missionaries. Read says the Deed of Trust specifies an obligation to continue the religious work of the college.

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Saw Borcic at UNRRA headquarters in the afternoon. He started in by saying we would see in China now ruins of buildings and of people. The government hospitals in occupied China have been pillaged or destroyed; mission hospitals fared somewhat better. It will take half a billion dollars at present prices to repair the National Central Hospital in Nanking. This equals \$250,000 U.S. at the present rate of exchange. UNRRA program for replacement and supplies for 52,000 hospital beds in China set at \$70,000,000 U.S. This would include all the teaching hospitals, anti-epidemic work, laboratory equipment. Orders for this placed last autumn but no deliveries yet. Borcic was impatient two months ago but now realizes that uncertainty of staffing hospitals and laboratories due to inadequate government salaries is a greater problem than arrival of equipment. Eloesser and Hetzel from Australia are dissatisfied at not having more doctors to teach. P. Z. King gets 120,000 dollars (\$60 U.S.) a month and cannot keep on at this level. UNRRA couldn't staff 52,000 beds nor repair the hospital buildings. No local taxes collectible. Borcic can't get anything done by the government. In Canton not enough government funds to purchase distilled water though there are more than 1,000 cases of cholera there with 30 per cent mortality. P. Z. King is asking government for 21 billion dollars for repairs and training program. Chu Chia Hua leaving Ministry of Education - so many changes in government at Nanking paralyzes plans in every direction. CNRRA is taking on the functions of local government. The so-called "Communists" control 100,000,000 people. All who visit their territory have high respect for them; they are honest and hard working and hopeful. No evidence of control from Moscow says Borcic. Russian collaboration has been given to spite the U.S., which has backed Kuomintang heavily. China has become another Spain in some respects.

UNRRA has allotted \$4,000,000 U.S. for university rehabilitation. Of this, \$1,800,000 will be available for medical and nursing schools. The Nanking government is broke. "Communists" willing to work with UNRRA and CNRRA. Their dollar is worth 35 of Chinese government's. The "Communists" of China represent an agrarian revolution. The U.S. prevented their spread into lower China but there could still be a reconciliation. The so-called "C-C" group in Kuomintang are reactionary and anti-Communist.

PUMC commands the highest respect of any institution in China. The graduates everywhere are in strategic positions, their superiority of training granted without jealousy. Some criticism of them for staying in private practice. J. B. Grant's influence here has been excellent; all his pupils are in government service. PUMC will need a first-rate man in his place. I asked Borcic for names of really able Chinese medical men he had come to know. He named C. C. Chen, C. K. Chu, I. C. Yuan, I. C. Fang and Li Ting Au. I judge C. C. Chen probably his first choice.

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Saturday, May 18, 1946 (Continued)

Dinner at Dr. Zau's. J. H. Lin there and after a number of gambais our host alluded to J. H. Lin as perhaps the next director of the PUMC. It would be interesting to know how inadvertent this was. J. H. Lin told me he had had a letter from JBG and asked who "AG" was to whom JBG had referred.

Sunday, May 19, 1946

Brief talk with S. K. Chow who makes appointment for Tuesday a.m.

H. P. Chu

Situation in middle schools and colleges suffers from fact that no teachers think of teaching as a career but hope to go via teaching to an official post later. There are now about three times as many pupils in middle schools and colleges as before the war. Middle schools are provincial responsibility. The continuous interference of the Ministry in local administration takes form of requests for plans, audits, inventories and reports. The president gets his job by political influence and can appoint or dismiss teachers but is afraid of student opinion. Pace and favoritism play too big a role in China.

Ruth Ingram

Account of her trip into "Communist" area in North. Astonished and heartened as never before in China; cleanliness, order, discipline and teamwork all a revelation. Logan Roots, the only UNRRA representative who has visited "Communist" area does not share this opinion. The word Communist is a misnomer. Miss Ingram proud of PUMC nurses in West China during war. One with a wealthy husband and four children placed her youngest with a wet nurse and took care of patients at one time in dugouts for eight days of unceasing bombing. C. C. Chen thinks PUMC nurses made better moral record than the doctors.

Lunch with Mrs. Balfour, Dr. and Mrs. Read and Miss Ingram.

F. C. Yen

Says that he thinks one of the best things to back is collaboration of privately supported hospitals with government medical schools. This is perhaps a good pattern for China. Thinks people in Shanghai unduly critical of government. Thinks medical education the most important medical task in China. Quality of first importance since schools turning out large numbers may pull down standards. Interest in common people too rare among students. No gain in having large numbers of students interested only in private practice. A private practitioner in Shanghai earns 1 to 2 million a month; the best paid professor gets one-fifth to one-tenth this salary. Part-time professors not the answer. Send

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out high ranking foreigners to visit the schools. Improve postgraduate teaching. Yen has greatly aged since I saw him last. He wants us to see H. H. Kung - I wonder why.

P. Z. King

Well trained men in smaller numbers in medicine are worth more than larger numbers of poorly trained men. The important thing is the preparation of teachers. Conditions now are in some ways worse than during the war. Don't try to aid smaller schools as a whole but the best departments in the smaller schools. PUMC could lend teaching personnel to smaller schools. I asked King his opinion of PUMC. He replied that it has shown everyone in China, lay and professional, what modern medicine is. Its graduates predominate in Public Health Army and government hospitals. Best role is in teacher training and postgraduate instruction. Principal defeat has been a superiority complex.

The present government needs radical change. "Communists" have no traditions. Middle schools have deteriorated morally and technically.

In comment on the fact that so many Chinese speak of the importance of quality, Loucks says that the war showed how grave was the uselessness of a poor quality man and that having many incompetent doctors does not solve the problem but rather increases it. Loucks also points out that before the war he could not count more than a half dozen PUMC graduates who had gone into private practice and that the graduates he meets now all are on the defensive about being in practice.

F. C. Yen (later in day)

Says YIH garden site has proved valuable and the Shanghai school purchased additional and adjacent land. The Pioneer Field which was given by the RF to the National Central has greatly aided the school. With funds realized from selling some parcels the land for the present building was purchased. Houses for staff of the college were put up on other lots in Pioneer Field and still other lots were rented to tenants who put up shops and dwellings on remission of five year's rents. Property is valuable though rentals are low.

Monday, May 20, 1946

We went down to USIS (U.S. Information Service) which is the successor of OWI, to see John Fairbank (W. B. Cannon's son-in-law), a scholarly, honest and clear-headed person. He started by saying that his opinion was probably tinged with some emotion and it was rather pessimistic. He feels that the essential purpose for the U.S. government representatives in China should be to keep in touch with both sides of the quarrel between Nationalists and "Communists". This

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may be difficult since Nationalists form the nominal government. A private organization could establish contact with Communists more easily and probably to the considerable satisfaction of the U.S. government. There has begun a desertion of the intellectuals from the Nationalist government to the Communists - the reporters, the dramatists, the writers, all feel more sympathy with the Communists than with the present government - and this movement will make the Communist cause more articulate and the present government appear more confused and ineffective. There is increased police surveillance and things are getting tight. The Communists lack technical personnel in engineering, medicine, transportation, chemistry, manufactures, etc. Another example, I think, of the role of the modern technologist as slowing up social revolution by his scarcity and his indispensability. Fairbank thinks Communists in China are really agrarian revolutionaries. The U.S. has sided in the main against them. I would infer that there is more than a possibility that in his opinion the U.S. has backed the losing horse.

Spent rest of morning and part of afternoon getting Chinese visas for Nanking, Chungking, Chengtu and Canton as provisional measure.

As time proceeds it looks more and more as though we were taking snapshots of a storm. It is a queer storm, slowed down by travel difficulties and the vast and primitive social and economic structure of China but still driving on impelled by poverty and idealism on one side and administrative incompetence and worse on the other. I would think it probable but not certain that the Communists would be in control by now had the U.S. not given its aid to the Nationalists. The great mass of the population is too hard at work, too illiterate and ignorant, too poor, and too near to a primitive economy to join either side. The Chinese family structure fits little or not at all into the Marxist pattern of Communism but it could make immediate use of reform in land ownership and taxation which are strong talking points of Chinese Communism. Poverty and hardship apparently favor morale, loyalty and singleness of purpose far more than do riches, comfort and power. Occasionally we have heard that civil war is coming for two or three years here. In Peiping we may get a correction or two upon the manifest nervousness and pessimism of Shanghai, for this town obviously is critical of the Nationalist government and vice versa.

In the evening we went to dinner as guests of Dr. H. P. Chu; R.K.S. Lim and I. C. Yuan were my table companions. Met Flowers of British Red Cross who said that Earle of the Lester Institute broke down under the load imposed by the Lester debacle. His trustees were of not much help. No mention of his returning, nor of aid from the MRC of Great Britain.

We saw C. J. Ferguson this morning and he was very kind to us, though obviously overloaded with the threat of a strike. The Shanghai Power Company

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has had to increase its rates in successive readjustments, each of which was too little by the time it was approved by the government. Rice prices powerfully influence the common laborer. The monthly amount paid to a minimum wage worker in August 1945 was CNC \$2,565., in September 3,581., in January 1946 32,672., in March 78,604. Coal per ton cost CNC \$1,010. in September 1945, in March 1946 29,970. And the end is not yet.

Tuesday, May 21, 1946

Went out to the hospital built by Li Ting An at the Municipal Center which was added to by the Japanese and now is to be a Medical Center for the Chinese Army. R.K.S. Lim reviews his plans and gives us an outline in writing thereof. In essence they involve the training of Army doctors, dentists, nurses, orderlies and technicians and supply officers. Remarkably inclusive and so extensive as to make me doubtful whether he can possibly succeed. He would like to have any remaining numbers of Methods & Problems (one of each) sent to him at Kiangsi Road 320 Army Medical Service, Shanghai. Also any copies of reports of Committee on Medicine and Changing Order of Academy of Medicine. Could GER get these started to him? Thanks.

The visit to the buildings was extraordinary. A huge layout planned for 8,000 Japanese, some as hospital wards, some as supply depot. Mud and dirt everywhere. Bits of valuable apparatus, X-ray and other much dilapidated equipment that indicated Japanese indifference, pessimism and neglect during the last 18 months of the war. And Japanese prisoners everywhere bowing and saluting or marching along in the mud, bedraggled patient and spiritless with squares of dirty white cloth tied over their noses and mouths. Thousands passing through every week on their way home. The paper stated today that from the whole war area three million Japanese have been repatriated and three million four hundred thousand are still waiting to go home.

Lunch with Lim and his group: S. K. Chow, P. K. Kuo (ophthalmology), T. S. Fung (X-ray - fat and jelly), M. S. Li, Hsienhui Chang, and Stanley L. Chin.

Then to pay brief call at F. C. Yen's request on H. H. Kung. No indication of the purpose of this visit before, during or after.

Passport photographs arranged at Vasserman's at \$4.00 U.S. a dozen. Burwell noted he must have an unusual number of negatives.

Remember Burwell's story of A. N. Whitehead's reply to the question, "Why don't you smoke Professor Whitehead?" Whitehead thought for a moment quite seriously and then said, "I think it is because of the incidental squalor." This would not show in most of Shanghai!

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Tuesday, May 21, 1946 (Continued)

In several instances we have been told that ricksha runners make more money a month now than judges and teachers. The equivalent of what we call white collar class is being cleaned out. There are four choices before a government servant: to await developments, to resign and find work elsewhere, to accept bribes, or to pyramid positions held. For doctors in the government employ, such as teachers, hospital physicians and public health workers, there is a richly rewarding alternative - private practice. This will ruin the schools, the hospitals and the public health service. It is becoming evident to all the Chinese that only the quality of doctors (not the number of them) can stave off failure of the school's hospitals and services to which they belong.

There is a residual bitterness between those who have lived in Free China and those who stayed in Occupied China. Physical hardship and material losses undoubtedly greater in Free China, anxiety and humiliation greater in Occupied areas.

I have never seen newspapers giving so much space to political news from all over the world as do the English language papers here.

The British influence scarcely observable here; a few Sikhs and rarely a British soldier. Streets crowded with American Army cars, CMRRA and UNRRA trucks and American sailors and soldiers commonly seen - and heard.

Wednesday, May 22, 1946

Mr. Li Ming came to our rooms for a talk. He has been back in Shanghai only three weeks. He says that he is pessimistic for the near future but optimistic for the long pull. Most of the economic difficulties derive from the political situation. The question of currency control was essentially a struggle for power; the adoption of a managed currency meant the politicians control the bankers instead of the bankers controlling the politicians. The weakness of the government is of two sorts: administrative inefficiency and the quarrel with the "Communists". Administrative inefficiency is increased by the postwar lack of morality which is now to be observed in all classes. Civil servants lack adequate salaries. Li Ming pays his house servant 150,000 a month (\$75.00 U.S.); the Vice Mayor of Shanghai gets the same amount in salary at present. Thus the temptation to graft or to earn money from other positions or to leave public service is almost overwhelming. Li Ming regards the remark that "while the present government is corrupt the Communists are honest" as a rather superficial statement. The same contrast was drawn in 1927 between the rotten Peking government and the eager and reforming Kuomintang. The present cost of living puts a very severe strain on everybody. The price of rice is the best barometer on which to reckon the real cost of living. It was CMC \$9,000 just after V-J Day. Yesterday it was \$78,000. Labor difficulties and the breakdown of internal transportation systems increase the difficulties of cheap living. Presence of

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American military plus UNRRA gifts and imports and other remittances bring at least \$2,000,000 U.S. a month into China where upwards of \$50,000,000 in U.S. bills are now held. These act as invisible exports and help to hold exchange at 2000; otherwise it would move toward 4000.

Li Ming thinks education of Chinese the only solution and that the status and stability of teaching profession is the essential factor in improving the educational picture.

H. C. Chang of Hunan Yale (Hsiang-ya) in Changsha which went first to Kweiyang and then to Chungking.

School to reopen but doubtful if this will occur as early as October. School was burned; hospital still stands but suffered from occupation. The equipment given by ABMAC is still in India. Government must supply funds for rebuilding the school. The staff is tired and the personnel problem is the most acute, since competent men are few and hard to hold now that peace offers them alternatives. Chang thinks fewer well trained doctors assure a better future than more physicians poorly trained.

Chang's views on PUMC have value since his school is one of the three or four government schools of promise. He thinks PUMC especially important for postgraduate training and because of its accessibility as a model or example of a good school. In some ways its value as a model is small since no Chinese government school could approach its architecture or its facilities. In 1937 the Hsiang-ya school and hospital budget (exclusive of foreign salaries) was 350,000 local currency (then about \$100,000 U.S.). This was for a school of 150 students and a 200 bed hospital. This probably about one-sixth of PUMC budget of the same year. Note that this budget at Hsiang-ya permitted no training of teachers, no acceptance of students from other schools or hospitals, no research work, and a foreign staff of only three. Chang said that Chinese Medical Journal could hardly have existed without the PUMC; this journal the "intellectual food" of the profession in China.

Lunch at H. H. Kung, 333 rue de Seiyes. A sumptuous place. W. W. Yen, J. H. Lin, Chang, F. C. Yen and one other - a banker whose name I did not get. W. W. Yen asked if I had seen Dr. Brown in New York. I said I had and had told him that RF interest would be primarily in schools of medicine. I said we would hope to see W. W. Yen on our return from Peiping. No requests or intimations thereof from Kung.

Back to Cathay Mansions to see Gordon King who is acting dean at Hong Kong. King thinks mission schools turn out better trained clinicians than most of the government schools. Mission schools less at mercy of political changes of staff, a characteristic weakness of government schools. But mission schools can never carry as many students as government schools.

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never carry the numbers of students assumed by government. The best government schools are Shanghai, National Central, Hunan Yale, and Kweiyang and Chung Shan (Sun Yat Sun University). The mission schools are Cheeloo, West China Union, Lingnam, Mukden and St. John's. St. John's, however, has not yet straightened out their quarrel with the government over registration.

King thinks that five or six well supported schools would contribute more to the welfare of China than twenty or thirty poor schools and more than one very well supported school which was far and away ahead of its nearest competitor. Though he said that he thought the PUMC might well give up its undergraduate work and concentrate on postgraduate teaching he admitted the truth of Burwell's reply that postgraduate teaching deteriorates in the absence of departments staffed for teaching and research especially in the medical sciences.

I asked King if he would see any serious objection to our advising the mission boards to develop pay beds in their hospitals and thus make the hospitals pay their own way entirely. He saw none. On discussion it appeared that the advantages of so doing would be that it would develop interest of wealthy Chinese in giving to the hospital, that it would provide better training for resident physicians, that it would delimit financial responsibility of the mission boards, that it would reduce uncertainties of varying exchange rates. One hazard in having teaching hospitals earn money must be anticipated - the danger of turning the staff into money makers and nothing more.

King says that most Chinese doctors on salary from governments or otherwise not in practice have sold their clothes, books and other belongings and are forced to find some sort of income to meet rising costs of living.

Hongkong University must look more closely to its affiliation and collaboration with Chinese medicine. Its student body has been of late years 45% from Hong Kong, 45% from Straits and 10% from the Chinese Mainland.

Went to dinner at F. C. Yen's house, 24 Ferguson. J. H. Lin, H. P. Chu, I. C. Yuan, H. C. Chang, a young Dr. Shu, and Chang Wei. Shu is going to U.S. soon to study hospital administration. H. P. Chu promises to send me a budget of Shanghai National for a prewar year. He says that the best upper middle school here is the Shanghai provincial school.

Thursday, May 23, 1946

Went down to the Chase Bank to draw on letter of credit. Offered American bills which will be required for ATC fares on return from Peiping, so I drew \$200 and for one twenty dollar bill I received 4760 at rate of 2380 across the street at a busy money changers. Lunch at Cathay Mansions for 45 cents each, which contrasts rather pointedly with the three dollars or more which such a meal would cost downtown.

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SHANGHAI

Thursday, May 23, 1946 (Continued)

Everything arranged for leaving May 24th at 7:00 a.m. for Nanking and on the 27th or 28th from Nanking to Peiping by air. We shall stay in Peiping about two weeks and then try to get to Chengtu and/or Canton via Shanghai or Nanking or Chungking. But too much depends on transportation facilities, which keep varying, for us to be able to make a forecast at present.

Friday, May 24, 1946

Up at 5:15 and to North Station where we took the 7:00 a.m. train for Nanking. Comfortable travel, not overcrowded. Passed through rich agricultural country, irrigated rice paddies, water buffalo ploughing, men and women at work in the fields which were dotted with graves. If I am buried in China I would be glad if tobacco were grown and harvested on the space involved. It should make nice cigarettes.

NANKING

Arrival at Nanking at about 1:30 p.m. Y. T. Tsu, Wong Wen Hao, P. Z. King, Han Li Wu and J. H. Lin, who came here yesterday, and Chu Chia-hua's secretary met us at the station. Went to a dwelling house which will be used by IHD where Dr. Paul arrived earlier in the day and is beginning to set up a very bachelor bachelor's quarters. Two nurses from the National Central - Miss Shu Ai Chai and Miss Pao - had worked all morning getting the place into shape. Y.T. Tsu looks older and rather tired but he is clearly inspiring of more confidence and respect than any of the other trustees I've met in China. He took us to lunch at the International Club. Then returned to our dwelling where we talked with Tsu.

Went over in afternoon to American Embassy and saw Robert L. Smyth and an economic adviser named Walker. Smyth not very communicative but did make a general statement that there were some reasons for being optimistic about the political situation between Nationalist government and the Communists. I told Walker that the financing of the PUMC at an even level called for procedures that would smooth off the ups and downs of earnings in dollars, of exchange rates and of changes in living costs in China. I asked if he knew of any ways of leveling off the second two fluctuations. He had no suggestions. He does not believe that any securities paying interest in Chinese dollars exist or will come into being in the near future. The revision of the Company law proceeds very slowly. The Chinese adjust themselves rather slowly to the removal of extra territoriality.

Both Smyth and Walker agree that political uncertainty is the main cause of the inflation. To call it political uncertainty is something of an understatement since the Communist raids are the main reason for rail communications being so bad that business is paralyzed, and such paralysis is a very real

NANKINGFriday, May 24, 1946 (Continued)

cause of the shortage of all kinds of consumers goods and raw materials. Life here is extremely expensive for Americans with children. A glass of milk costs 60 American cents, an orange 30 cents and domestic service equally high.

Saw Mrs. Fairbank and later Mr. Fairbank. The State Department is offering some fellowships to Chinese - 25 places for one year. She asks for comment on the applications of about 12 medical candidates.

Though it has nothing to do with these interviews the note might be made here that China is controlled by a one-party form of government under a military generalissimo whom the U.S. armed forces are supporting substantially against an armed and active minority. It is a close question whether a primitive agrarian culture can cope with technological changes fast enough to maintain a stable government.

Dinner as guests of Hong Wen Hao. He has completely recovered from his accident though it was very severe; forty days unconscious and semi-conscious.

The atmosphere is very different from that in Shanghai; less nervous, less critical, less pessimistic, and of course far more sympathetic to the regime. J. H. Lin attends all the dinners we go to. He says he has not gotten control of his own house here.

Saturday, May 25, 1946

Miss Vera Nick came at 8:30. She is leading about 50 nurses, nine of whom are graduates, back to Peiping and has been on the road from Chengtu ever since April 24th. Buses, trains, and any available conveyance. A large and exhausting task. She wants to know what the future of the School of Nursing will be. Her experienced nurses are being offered positions in many institutions in the Yangtse valley.

Fairbank came for a brief call. Fairbank says that the material for studies here in the Social Sciences is unimaginably rich and varied now. China is in a state of revolution. The strains placed on traditional forms of government, on social relations and on the family by changes incidental to modern technology may be unsupportable and our own involvement in the breakdown would be inescapable. Social scientists miss a rather remarkable situation in not being more interested in China. Fairbank thinks China's major need is for the Social Sciences.

Call on Chu Chia-hua at Chen Hsien Cheh, the Ministry of Education. He has 74 universities and higher schools under his control. He thinks that the hospital of National Central should be under the Ministry. He does not show much of a knowledge of medical education. Apparently not much interested in Committee on Medical Education.

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NANKING

Saturday, May 25, 1946 (Continued)

Met Wong Wen Hao, Y. T. Tsu and J. H. Lin at our house and continued conversation at Y. T. Tsu's house at lunch. I asked Wong what evidence there was for thinking that Chinese Communists were controlled by Russia. He didn't accept the word "controlled" but readily accepted "influenced". He said Communists have Russian tanks and trucks. He explained that it was not easy to have a completely efficient government and that Nationalist government had the blame for postwar difficulties that no government could have avoided. His presentation was more highly colored than I expected. Later Y. T. Tsu excused him for being so one-sided in his account.

Liu asked for a clearer definition of the Commission's scope. I said that since about one-third of the expense of running the PUMC had been carried by RF we had been asked to report on general overall picture in China as a preliminary to RF decision as to future policy. Said I did not personally regard the complicated relationships of PUMC, CMB, RF, R. Family, Chinese government as a satisfactory administrative arrangement. Said our present task is not to decide what is to be done at the PUMC but to report and advise on what the RF and CMB could wisely do, and admitted that from a realistic view our impressions would be related to the PUMC plans but we had no authority or desire to assume the details of administration. Liu commented that with no director the PUMC was handicapped in proceeding though the earliest possible opening was a cardinal policy on which the Executive Committee had been in full agreement.

I asked Y. T. Tsu what he thought the most important field of activity for the RF in China - general education, agriculture, public health, hospital practice. His reply made quite clear that in a country of 450,000,000 which had entered into the modern world so recently and suffered for 8 years from a crushing war and occupation no program could be independent of vast forces which swept it along, no aid could be offered that was not desperately needed, no aid could be fully adequate, no program could be independent of many other factors and that the best thing was to do what you could as well as possible.

Liu said the PUMC was committed to running a 400 bed hospital with material to be delivered by CNRRA about July 1, 1946. No one else had understood this and I do not believe it is true. I suspect some jockeying by Liu on this and asked to see the letters Liu said showed this. He did not show them to me. Liu said CNRRA had on this understanding of Houghton's letter dispensed with planning anything else in the Peiping area. We have a good deal ahead of us in Peiping I think.

In afternoon went to a tea party at International Club. Met some of the UNRRA and mission doctors and Chinese university officials. Merrill Moore suddenly appeared with word that General Marshall wished to see us as soon as possible. I thought we might get an idea of when the Cease Fire Commission would

NANKINGSaturday, May 25, 1946 (Continued)

be leaving our buildings. I might well have postponed leaving our party by a half hour for Moore exaggerates. We went and saw Marshall at American headquarters. He said that January 1, 1947 would be the earliest possible date when the Commission might begin to reduce its personnel. He was appreciative of the convenience of such useful buildings. His deputy in Peiping is General Byroade.

To dinner at Chu Chia-hua's house. By talking some French and German with him I got along reasonably. Met Chen Yü Gwan who has seen DHS, RFE and TRA in New York and hopes for a visit from someone from the RF "who will study all forms of education in all of the universities." It is clear we won't have time nor competence to take on so large an order in so changing a scene.

Both Y. T. Tsu and Wong Wen Hao had said that they did not think it worth while asking Chu Chia-hua for a representative of the Ministry to accompany us on our visits. Their reasons were that the presence of a representative of the Ministry would lessen the amount we would get from interviews and that Chu could instruct his representatives to see us in each university if we told him what places we were planning to see. So I told Chu what places we hoped to visit and when.

Sunday, May 26, 1946

Merrill Moore and Colonel McConkey, in charge of medical affairs in the China theater, came to invite us to dinner Monday night. McConkey said he thought that arrangements mutually agreeable to PUMC and the Cease Fire Commission could be arrived at and intimated that whatever we were prepared to insist on having in Peiping could be had if pushed hard enough but that three months was almost the minimum time for such notice to be given and that he did not think that the job would be over for the Commission before eighteen months from now. Instead of lunch (which we agreed to skip in memory of the three last Chinese dinner parties), we wrote notes and letters. There is a strike of the Chinese government airplane service which may postpone our departure for Peiping.

In afternoon P. Z. King took us to the Sun Yat Su Memorial, the Ming and the Tau tombs and to dinner at his house. Sat next to the dean of the Experimental School started by R.K.S. Linn, a Dr. Wong and Lau chan. 120 first-year students, 90 second, and about 60 graduating. Ran for 8 years, all war years, and moved four times. Biggest handicap was inadequate teachers - not enough nor enough trained. 45 on teaching staff. Students come direct from middle school. I am afraid that no very solid conclusions can be drawn from so abnormal a set of conditions.

NANKINGMonday, May 27, 1946

Dr. I. C. Yuan came at 9:00 a.m. He gave his views on PUMC which he explained came from one whose experience with the school had been steadily happy. He spent three years premedical, five years medical, one year internship and three years postgraduate. He thinks the eight-year course (3 and 5) too long. He would think six-year course with a shorter premedical course better. He had six courses in physics and he thinks this too much. Thinks PUMC too self contained and inbred. PUMC teachers should go to other institutions as professors for a year as staff members, not as visiting professors. Later he told me he had been invited to become dean at a new school in Tsingtao. Wanted comment on policy to follow if he accepts. Loucks had told me that a more widely trained man would be perhaps better at PUMC though Yuan has considerable ability. I talked over the job with him.

Lunch at Fairbank's meeting Adler who is economic adviser at American Embassy. Very intelligent. Adler sees no way to circumvent exchange fluctuations other than obtaining permission for PUMC to obtain funds on open market, which could be secured as government concession to PUMC, as in the past with philanthropic aid to China. He is certain that no transfer of capital funds to Chinese securities would be in the least wise. The inflation here moves more slowly because the country is so largely agricultural and primitive in its economy.

In afternoon to National Central Hospital where Loucks and Burwell saw a Chinese doctor, Lucy Chow, who has metastatic cancer in the liver and for whom morphine is now probably the most humane treatment. Then over the buildings of the Wei Shung Shu with P. Z. King. A large amount of cleaning and remodeling and re-equipping, the latter two very expensive. A simple iron bed costs \$140,000 - \$70 U.S. and other things in proportion.

Then a brief visit to T. V. Soong. He spoke appreciatively of the PUMC. I asked him for comment on the economic situation. He said that he hoped the CNC - U.S. dollar exchange would be stabilized by the end of the year. He saw no wisdom in transferring U.S. capital into Chinese securities. J. H. Liu took this occasion to ask if the Japanese property next to the PUMC could be given to the PUMC. Soong said after asking how much land it was that P. Z. King should prepare him an action to be put through. Liu began by saying that PUMC had taken no action as yet on the subject of reparations. Loucks was asked about Li Ting Au's health and replied that Li's apparent freedom from symptoms for 15 months was an apparently good sign but that 5 years was the period which would be the best time after which to say that no recurrence was likely.

Dinner as guests of Lt. Colonel Merrill Moore at American headquarters, formerly the Embassy of Manchukuo. Met Col. Armstrong, USMC, Col. Barrett, the military attaché, Dr. Daniels of University Hospital, and Chiang Mon-Lin. Chiang has a book the Yale University Press is getting out which will be worth reading; he is first rate. Discussed present situation with him rather fully. He thinks

NANKINGMonday, May 27, 1946 (Continued)

principal needs of China are education and all forms of communication, railways, telegraph, radio, airplanes, etc. Education in scientific technology more valuable than moral exhortation for China. True the present revolution results from the clash of a medieval agrarian culture with modern technology, but the difference is deeper; the Chinese mind, as Leibnitz pointed out, has not a logical mathematical turn that qualifies it for the rational comprehension of natural law. The Chinese are long on human relations, on empiricism and intuition. The men in the Executive Yuan who have not had scientific training regard every question in terms of how it affects them. The revolution of 1911 was the first result of modern technology on a medieval society. The revolution of 1927 was the beginning of Chinese Communism. Both movements are essentially Western and not Chinese. The Chinese want the middle road, not either of the extremes of democratic nationalism nor of Communist absolutism. I asked if the Kuomintang was recruiting able young men. Chiang hesitated and then said, "No, the youth of China are not going into either side." He had said earlier that all the schools and universities in China were approaching a desperate situation because of the inflation. The policy of the Communists is to separate the agricultural resources from the cities but to leave large enough areas around the cities so that people from the country would pour in as immigrants to overwhelm the Nationalist government, further break down its economy and discredit it. The rise in living costs is now about 3000 to 1 as contrasted with prices in 1936. He volunteered no solution nor any guess as to when relief might come. His main belief was in the importance of developing rationalistic education among the Chinese and obviously rates the PUMC high for its contribution in this direction.

Singer (from Prague, where he escaped in 1939) says that he has just done a nutritional survey of 1,000 primary school children ages 7-8 and 200 girls ages 13-15, among whom only 3 per cent had a hemoglobin of over 14 grams per cent the healthy amount. This gives one of the reasons why primary and secondary education stands still; malnutrition of the pupils.

The merciless clarity and gravity of much we are learning makes some of our interviews suggestive of the phrase Mrs. Fairbank quoted, "Ghosts sitting in the light telling people-stories."

Tuesday, May 28, 1946

Went over to the so-called University Hospital run by Dr. Daniels assisted by a young surgeon graduated from the University of Indiana named Gaulkey. No teaching done. Special Rate (European food) CNC \$15,000 a day, First Class (Chinese food) CNC \$7,000 a day. Case histories at Shanghai National were better than histories here. Hospital was staffed by Chinese doctors appointed by Japanese; they are being let out and the hospital is struggling back to secure better equipment and personnel.

AG

NANKING

Tuesday, May 28, 1946 (Continued)

Luncheon to our various Chinese hosts of the last few days which we were able to give at the International Club. In conversation with J. H. Liu and Chu Chia-hua I asked whether the Ministry would be prepared to strengthen a few of the best National medical schools with special grants. Chu Chia-hua said that this would be possible only with funds from non-government source. Liu suggested that RF could supply such funds. I said I would think this over.

Talked further with I. C. Yuan about his chance to be dean at Tsingtao. I did not urge him to stay at PUMC since he asked chiefly about things to consider and plan for if he accepts, which I would think rather likely.

In late afternoon while Burwell and Loueks were seeing T. V. Sung professionally I had a talk with Y. T. Tsu. I told him that in view of the fact that Hu Shih was not expected here in the near future I wanted to say that I thought Tsu would be the choice of all concerned, as Director of PUMC. He said that he could not possibly get released from the government and that furthermore his health is not good enough. I said I wanted him to think it over. We discussed several candidates with what seemed to me to be complete candor. Names emerging: Wong Wen Hao, C. U. Lee, H. C. Chiang and P. Z. King. Tsu suggested that one or two Chinese be put on the CMB so that Chinese feeling that PUMC Trustees are completely dependent on a Board of whose affairs they know nothing could be obviated. I said I personally agreed with this suggestion and added that the PUMC Trustees might well be prepared for a much larger independence and responsibility in the future. He agrees that opening the school in September 1946 is out of the question and that Loueks would be an excellent American director. I think it will be wise for me to ask Tsu again to be the Director. He would not feel comfortable about C. C. Chen whom he has found lacking in good judgment.

Tsu took us to see an influential but non-official councillor of the government, Mr. D. C. Wu. He spoke with appreciation of the work of the PUMC and suggested that another school elsewhere in China would be a great help since more well trained doctors were needed. He said that as long as Chang chun and Tsinan were not in Communist hands there would be no danger of Peiping falling into Communist control and students from other parts of China would go to Peiping without hesitation.

Dinner at the Chinese Nurses Association where the alumni of the PUMC and the Nursing School gave us a merry and generous dinner. The young nurses came down to be presented, and it was interesting to see about 30 who had made the 1200 trek from Chengtu during the past month, an extremely hard and disagreeable trip, riding in trucks and sleeping in temples - lice, bedbugs and pot luck.

AG

NANKING

Wednesday, May 29, 1946

Alfred Sun of Peiping and Keats S. Chu of Tientsin (former Trustees) came over to call. Entirely a social affair. Some renewed emphasis on the economic crisis going on at the present and more than an indication of the unpleasant impression Shanghai produces, on Chinese as well as ourselves, by its nervousness and mercenary chase of money.

To T. V. Soong's for lunch. Luxurious quarters and superb cooking. No important information. Remember the expression of the bodyguard as he withdrew from the dining room! No word on Li Ting Au's acceptance of the Shanghai position. J. H. Liu obviously a close friend of Soong's. Liu shows a card sent him by the Japanese General Okamura who has been interned in his house who sent him "honorable present" of cigarettes, liquor and cloth for a suit of clothes.

Dinner with Dr. Shu and Dr. Paul of IHD at a Chinese restaurant. The rapid rise of salaries and raw material makes Paul's planning extremely difficult but he rather sensibly remarks that for years the RF has been able to do thousands of dollars of health work in China for very much less than in most places so it should not squawk at heavy costs for a while.

No clear indication of how or when we can get on to Peiping. The Chinese airlines' personnel are on strike and though General Marshall sent a young Captain to inquire when we were leaving I shall see Lt. Colonel Moore tomorrow to begin the task of getting Army cooperation.

Thursday, May 30, 1946

Went over to General Brink's house to find Lt. Colonel Merrill Moore who was a pupil of Burwell's at Vanderbilt 1924-28 and who takes us all over town in his jeep to see the right people to secure plane transportation to Peiping. Remember the buried remains of an earlier Nanking - the skeleton, the temple, the PX and in the afternoon the Memorial Day ceremony at the little foreigners' cemetery, the great wall, the dinner at General Brink's, the Air Force headquarters, Moore's talk on Peking and its palms, the photographing, the evening movies, and the promise of a plane tomorrow or Saturday for sure. What a Memorial Day!

Friday, May 31, 1946

I went over to General Brink's to telephone Moore at #416 at 9:00 a.m.; after repeated calls which were fruitless he finally turned up in a jeep to say that tomorrow about 8:00 a.m. will be the time of departure for Peiping.

Back to our house again to write notes. Next door two Chinese carpenters are sawing a huge log into thin wall boards. They get CNC \$7,000 a day instead of the 60 cents of 1936. This is about 11 thousand times increase in local currency and twenty times increase in U.S.

AG

NANKING

Friday, May 31, 1946 (Continued)

I. C. Yuan's advice must be remembered, "Don't forget that the Chinese are tired and discouraged", or the General's impression that the Chinese though victorious are groggy and nearly all in from the punishment they have received.

In the light of China's being in an agrarian revolution the following table may be of interest; it comes from a government controlled source - The China Handbook for 1937-43:

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>
Tenant Farmers	31%	29%
Part Owners	23	47
Independent Farmers	46	24

Of tenant farmers paying (no year given)

Cash Rent	are 21.2%	Fixed sum per man
Crop Rent	" 50.7%	Fixed amount of cereals
Share Rent	" 28.1%	Divides cereals raised on a fixed ratio with landlord

Of those who Share Rents only 1.5% pay less than 30%, 61.7% of share rents pay from 40-50%, and 4% above 70%. In other words, much more than three quarters of the farmers who raise food for their landlord have to give him more than 40% of what they raise.

Saturday, June 1, 1946

Up at 5:30 to leave house at 7:00 after breakfast. Went out to the field but found that Colonel Graves will not fly until about 2:00 p.m. Returned and left cards on Wong Wen Hao and said goodbye to P. Z. King. General Timberman, who may substitute for General Byroade in Peiping, Mrs. Fairbank, a young French language student Lt. David Dalula and a correspondent of David Lawrence's new weekly named F. H. Rounds, Jr. were fellow passengers. Took off at 2:00 p.m. in C-47, bucket seats, and landed in Peiping at about 5:30 - 567 miles. Part of time at 13,000 feet to avoid head winds.

AG

PEIPING

Saturday, June 1, 1946 (Continued)

Peiping a wonderfully attractive place; wonderful view of the Imperial City. Bowens and Miss Hirst came to Ying Compound. No mail yet from the States. Wonderfully clean, quiet and comfortable quarters. Bowens looks much better than in January.

Sunday, June 2, 1946

Met Bowen at his office in B building. Gave him prepared statement for newspapers which stated that we thought Trustees would not find it possible to open the school in September. Bowen sure that early opening is impossible from standpoint of condition of the physical plant. Also he is convinced that the Cease Fire Commission which is simply known as Executive Headquarters matters more than anything else in China if it can assure peace. No question that the use of the PUMC buildings is of immense use and greatly facilitates work of headquarters staff; WASC, the War Area Service Commission also uses the buildings. The following are in use: A, B, C 3rd and 4th floor, D, E, F and G, Lockhart, Wenham, all H and S compounds, and most of Oliver Jones. Marines gone except for part of Oliver Jones; they pay one million CMC a month rental for it. Care and cleanliness of buildings paid by governments but done under Bowen's direction and control. Also cost of renovation and rehabilitation being paid by Army, which supplies money in advance and can get material such as 199 new boiler tubes on Army requisition promptly. 30 million CMC paid over to Bowen in May. Our tenants are proving a considerable aid in getting power plant into shape and many other items otherwise unobtainable.

We went over some of the buildings with Bowen and Mr. Alston. A very large amount of repairing and cleaning will be necessary. Japanese changed, lost or used up an enormous amount of equipment. They used machines until something went wrong and then discarded or further neglected them. If all machines needed were ordered now it would take six to nine months to get them to China and three months to install them; this is Alston's estimate.

Invited to tea at Generalissimo's by General J. L. Huang at 11:30. It was a big party. The Gissimo, as Chinese call him, said "How" and smiled incessantly. I gave Bob Loeb's greetings to Madame Chiang and she sent special greetings to him and his wife and children. The Gissimo said via the interpreter that the PUMC was the best medical school in China and that he hoped we would be able to begin it again when the difficulties were out of the way. He was very affable. An Army photographer, greatly impressed by Madame Chiang's good looks, murmured admiringly to a General of the U.S. Marines, "Gee, sir, she's the kind that would make you whistle if it weren't for your self respect"!

Then to S. T. Wang's. He away at a meeting. She looking better than I'd expected and inquired for AMP and MMP especially. She wants to go to the U.S. next winter but seems uncertain whether it will be possible to find an apartment in Cambridge.

AG

PEIPING

Sunday, June 2, 1946 (Continued)

Then to dinner at General J. L. Huang's. Met Dr. Hu, the pathologist, Professor Ching of Yen Ching, a Honolulu Chinese who is professor of English, and Dr. S. T. Kwan, the neurosurgeon. Wang is in charge of WASC; he was a student at Vanderbilt.

Monday, June 3, 1946

All morning with Bowen going over budget and hearing the history of the occupation of the hospital by the Japs. The cost at present rate of exchange of opening in September 1946 would be absolutely prohibitive because the dollar is tied to an inflating currency. The minimum monthly wage of employer is CNC \$45,000 a month; before the war it was CNC \$20. In December when Bowen had to meet a payroll without any money he had to borrow money and was offered it at 148% (yearly) rate. He got it at 6% from Chuan's bank. Alfred Sun had lent 20 million. The material for repairs and rehabilitation which is ordered and on the way at the expense of the U.S. Army has a prewar value of U.S. \$10,000 and U.S. \$20,000 more is ordered. The prices of everything are almost unbelievable; an opened can that held U.S. beer will bring CNC \$200 and a round-up of broken iron scrap and metal bits netted, under Bowen's direction, CNC \$1,750,000 or U.S. \$875. Bowen has protected the school's property well.

We need Chinese visiting cards so we had the official Chinese translator choose names for us. I drew Guh Ray Guh, which means "Come to Bless Others", and Burwell is Pao Hua Er, which means "He thinks of others".

In the afternoon Dr. Hoeppli and Mr. Chow took us over the library and the records of the hospital's inpatients and OPD. All intact! Of the library books thus far examined (about one-third of the 70,000 volumes) not more than 5% are missing. Fortuyn's private collection and Weidenreich's own library appear to be unharmed, certainly for the most part. Current periodicals are beginning to come through the mails. Arrangements must be made for the large numbers of back numbers to be brought here from Shanghai if they are shipped there. The good fortune of having the library in such fine condition is almost incredible and it is an immense resource for the future as probably the best medical library in the Far East.

Then we went over the inventory of instruments, chemicals, apparatus, etc. They are in great confusion but again far less broken and raided than we could have expected. At least three months more of sorting and listing will need to be done before all the material of the labs and clinics is sorted out and listed for a proper inventory. On the whole the salvage is almost as heartening as the inflation picture is disturbing. Hoeppli and Feng are doing an excellent job. There are 115 users of the library at present but more will be coming now that current journals are received.

PEIPINGTuesday, June 4, 1946

Talk with Bowen whom I asked for the real meaning of the Executive Headquarters. He thinks that U.S. is only nation with the power and possessing the confidence of the Chinese to be able to disarm both the Kuomintang and the Communists. The task of organizing an Army for China will take a long time and must be done in Nanking, which will remove the U.S. Army men from Peiping in about 18 months. Plans are being made for this to be done in Nanking.

Burwell reports on his study of PUMC budget 1940-41. He thinks department budgets were extraordinarily economical. Almost certain to be more expensive in the future due to exchange and increased cost of living. The special feature at PUMC is that the community makes so small a contribution to the school's work; student tuition, board and lodging are very low, hospital carried by school, not community, special needs like water, gas and electricity are carried by school, though compounds are self sustaining dormitories are not. Dormitories cost has ratio to receipts of 81-83. Harvard receives 600,000 in tuition, board and room whereas PUMC gets very little. PUMC hospital staff large because of exceedingly heavy OPD. PUMC costly in its physical needs; economical in its intellectual activities.

I asked Bowen what would be main charges in 1946-47 with school and hospital closed and Executive Headquarters staying on. He said completing inventory which costs about CNC \$1,139,000 a month and would take three more months. Dr. Hoeppli's work on library to which work on records should now be added - I'd think this would be another 2 to 4 thousand. Keeping the academic staff and the salaries of Bowen, Alston and Miss Hirst.

It is lucky the Headquarters will be here for coal now costs CNC \$45,000 a ton and it takes 25 tons a day to keep building above danger of freezing in winter. Coal will cost even more next winter.

CNRRA not in a position to supply equipment of a 400 bed hospital as J. H. Liu reported. Besides there is no room with Executive Headquarters here. H building will take care of all the expansion they need.

R.K.S. Lim comes in from a visit to Manchuria. He reports conditions there "in a mess". Russians have stripped country of heavy machinery and Chinese Communists have taken the rest. Chinese government has control of transport. Communists have arms and ammunition enough for two years' war, captured from Japanese, but not enough trained troops to use it. Plenty of hospitals in Manchuria but not much hospital supplies.

We visited North and South Compounds, Lockhart and Oliver Jones halls.

After lunch word came that the meeting at Executive Headquarters was cancelled. Worked on notes in p.m. Visits from George Char and S. T. Wang and Hsien Wu.

AG

PEIPING

Tuesday, June 4, 1946 (Continued)

I am much impressed by the way Loucks is regarded by the Chinese. He obviously has the trust, respect and affection of all the Chinese except one or two who don't have these qualities at their command or receive them from others. In dealing with him I find his judgment sound and guarded and obviously he regards China as home. He sees that many questions have two sides and is careful and cautious.

Wednesday, June 5, 1946

Went to the Fu Shou Hospital (180 beds - 120 occupied), which is the only teaching hospital for the Medical School which will probably join Peita University. The hospital is supported from patients' fees but staff is paid from Ministry of Education (and inadequately). The future of the hospital depends on holding four of the present junior staff who receive 160 times the "basic salary" plus CNC \$50 plus CNC \$600, in all amounting to \$ U.S. 30 a month. This amount would buy 15 chickens! The residents a fine group all from PUMC. This is a circumstance characteristic of the situation in China today. Too few patients to teach 100 medical students all the clinical subjects. There are 14 qualified nurses, 41 student nurses, 17 attendants and 18 maids. Only solution to holding this clinical staff who are full time is to increase salary. S. T. Wang is superintendent. Place is badly planned, dirty and dilapidated.

Then over to Peita School buildings which are new and fairly well equipped and in working order. C. H. Hu is working here as pathologist. Dr. Ma is acting director. In nearly every way the PUMC staff and equipment and standards keep this school supplied with staff, standards and methods of teaching.

In the p.m. we met the members of the Executive Headquarters, the Communist General Yeh and his interpreter, the Nationalist General Tsai and Mr. Walter S. Robertson of the American Commission. All expressed great gratitude for the use of the buildings. I said there was no possibility of the school being opened in September 1946; September 1947 would probably be the time when we would want all the buildings, and that June 30, 1947 would be time when occupancy would end. I said we would give three month's notice and that we should not be able to allow more than H building for further expansion of Commission's space. This all three agreed was perfectly satisfactory.

Then saw Dr. Ma, a representative of the Communist medical organization. That is his Chinese name but he turned out to speak perfect English, to have had his first two years in medicine at Beirut (A.U.B.) and finished at Geneva. He is an American of Armenian extraction. I told him we wanted to learn more about Communists' side of the quarrel and not rely entirely on others for our information. He asked if we could go to Kalgen and having expected this question I said

PEIPINGWednesday, June 5, 1946 (Continued)

the answer depended on getting transportation and on being invited and that if we went it could not imply aid from the RF or CMB but only a desire to see the medical education in both areas of China. I am sure this is good insurance for the PUMC and consistent with Marshall's and Robertson's policy. UNRRA and USIS representatives have made similar contacts. Please send by parcel post to China Welfare Fund Committee, 175 Suchow Road, Shanghai some books or reprints such as would be useful to a primitive medical school; they will do much good at Kalgan. If Ma goes ahead with arrangements we shall go to Kalgan on Friday the 14th for about four days. Remember story of flipping the coin to decide the floors to be used; Ma settled it.

Went out to Temple of Heaven in late p.m. Hoepli came to dinner. He says that Chinese feel a great debt to Americans for forcing the Japanese to return to Japan and clear out of China. Chinese never could have done it. Hoepli thinks Communists vary very widely from one place to another. Civil disorder and banditry is common all over China now. Remember the Japanese Commissioner who studied Christianity till 3:00 a.m. to find out why one Christian church wasn't as good as another in which an interned American could worship his God - when the Japanese knew he hadn't gone to church for a year before the occupation! Finally magnanimous permission to attend accompanied by Japanese gendarme to see he didn't stop off for a whisky at the Wagon Lits Hotel. American refused; Hoepli blamed. Also story of Japanese requiring Hoepli's opinion of every major event of war. They were uncertain after January 1945. Hoepli thinks PUMC could be much smaller and still be valuable if it stands for quality and high scholarship. Parasitology more important in Far East than in Europe.

Thursday, June 6, 1946

Went to Central Hospital where Dr. Chun Wei-lan (little round faced) and Dr. C. K. Hsieh (radiologist) showed us around. This hospital about 30 years old. No government connection except that land was originally given by government. Nursing was done by Catholic sisters; here no longer. 185 patients. 9,127 OPD visits in May; 343 hospital discharges in May. 54 nurses. No medical school teaching. Run by staff of 40 doctors, 18 of whom are graduates sent here for further training by Weishungshou for six months' course of one lecture every day and one CPC a week on material from PUMC. Hospital supported entirely from fees, which were raised two weeks ago to CNC \$1,900 for third class; 3,800 for second class; 4,000 for first class; and from 4,500 to 5,500 for special class. These charges exclusive of drugs, X-ray and operations. Staff "full time" except for consultants who can send private patients in and collect their own fees with hospital adding 30 per cent extra. Internes given laundry and lodging. Their food is charged at 30,000 monthly against their salary of CNC \$50,000 in first year, 73,000 in second; 90,000 in third; 110,000 in fourth and 139,000 in fifth year as resident. This last should be compared with CNC \$350,000 and a house worth 200,000 monthly rental which is salary of resident at Methodist Hospital.

PEIPINGThursday, June 6, 1946 (Continued)

A larger better equipped and cleaner place than the Fu Shou teaching hospital seen yesterday. Dr. Chun said they "would like to affiliate with PUMC" but had no clear explanation of this. Another example of a local hospital whose standards, methods and morale owe more to PUMC trained men than anything else. Burwell and I much impressed by the quality of the PUMC influence.

Remember the mother who was shot "from the East" while cooking a dinner at night. Bullet entered abdomen and lodged under baby's right eye. Caesarian section. Mother and son seen, and doing well. Met Dr. Khati Lin who is in charge of obstetrics here; she is first rate. Patients half booked, half not. Of those not seen before labor sets in about half are emergency and usually infected. Dr. Lin makes no home deliveries. German medical film on human birth had large and unperturbed public audiences in China. As Hoeppli says, the Chinese take life as it is and try to find the middle way. An Amoy student told Hoeppli that when he arrived in Marseilles enroute to Paris on a fellowship he felt immediately at home because everything was dirty, a little vague and confused and people conducted their lives on the basis of matter of fact common sense and compromise.

In the p.m. went to the Museum in the Imperial City. A wonderful blend of elegance and grandeur. Loucks comments that a visit to the Museum is the best cure for wanting to spend money on the things one sees ordinarily in the shops; they all look tawdry after you've seen the best.

Then to a tea given at the Club by French Embassy. Met Dr. Bussiere, an elderly French gentleman who was a friend of Tuffier. A very wide variety of people there.

Then to Dr. George Char's for dinner. Over the fireplace a frame single Chinese character FU written by the Empress Dowager. It means happiness and consists of the symbol for clothes, one mouth and a piece of land. A very pleasant evening of creature comforts and amiability. His daughter going to the Rochester School of Medicine next year.

Friday, June 7, 1946

Went to the Health Station where Dr. H. K. Li showed us around. Facts covered in memorandum he prepared. The place gave an excellent impression but living costs and the inadequacy of salaries have reduced the personnel very seriously. Also saw the Tuberculosis Hospital and buildings built by the Japanese and occupied by the N.I.H. outside the South Gate. Also covered by another brief memorandum.

After lunch had a talk with Dr. Logan Roots, the UNRRA representative for North China. He says that CNRRA could not supply hospital supplies as indicated by J. H. Lin even if PUMC were to ask for them. He thinks that textbooks

PEIPINGFriday, June 7, 1946 (Continued)

back to 1920 and all duplicates of medical journals could be distributed by UNRRA if sent to Medical Section, Embankment Building, Shanghai. He is glad we are going to Kalgan. He says Dr. Ma's name is George Hatem and he is from North Carolina. What a name for a Communist! He has married a Chinese and has a three year old girl.

Then G. E. Lim came in for a long talk. His best suggestion was that Chinese government might be asked to give a sum of money for repair of buildings and this would not involve any element of control. He thinks CMB ought to do more than PUMC. If it can't run a first-rate school it had better close PUMC entirely. Lim thinks the decision really depends upon RF. He thinks the record of PUMC graduates refutes all arguments that they cannot adjust to Chinese conditions; they did in the war and very well too. No reason opening PUMC cannot be delayed. Government would not interfere for a long time because it is too busy and too appreciative.

Then to Hsien Wu's for dinner. Remember his ancestral hall. Chinese roofs follow catenary curve. Talked with Fu Nien Sze who is substituting for Hu Shih as president of Peita University. He says middle class has been cleaned out by the war and the inflation. Social disintegration worse than political disturbance as organic disease is harder to treat than infections. Says Communists don't even have freedom of silence, to say nothing of freedom of speech. Says PUMC could have moved into Free China as the other schools did. Comments upon the materialism of some of the PUMC graduates. Says J. H. Liu has not accepted or declined yet; that Fu Shou hospital is not large enough and that Central Hospital would not be a good place to expand into. To see him later. Bowen says plans are proceeding for our trip to Kalgan Tuesday week.

Saturday, June 8, 1946

Met R.K.S. Lim at Wagons Lits Hotel. Brief discussion of military-political situation. He says major evidence of Russian connection of Chinese Communists is the large quantity of arms and ammunition of Japanese origin which Communists possess but could not have captured by themselves from the Japanese. The inference is that the Russians let the Communists have them. You must distinguish between military and political warfare. Sabotage and raids are of the latter group. Also the struggles in Manchuria represent foreign as well as Chinese issues. My own impression thus far would be that no generalities are valid for all shades in either Kuomintang or Communist side. A government run by one party (and that party armed) is quarreling without much ideology or ideals with an outlaw group also armed that has some ideas. Popular support is important in political warfare and the KMT seem extremely slow or averse to realize that fact.

After lunch Burwell and I gave talks at Peita on relations of medical school and hospital and full time vs. part time. Then dinner as guests of Peita professors. Dr. Fu Ssu-Nien a very well informed person. He is much troubled by the tendency of the young doctors to go into lucrative private practice.

AG

PEIPING

Sunday, June 9, 1946

With Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Hu to see the Summer Palace and take lunch there. The Manchus have died and disappeared after their long and extraordinarily corrupt rule. Their heritage in the popular concept of government seems a very poor one and it is scarcely surprising that while a one party government continues a twenty year feud with an armed opposition the victimized population of China give their major attention to OMRRRA. Certainly the Manchu tradition stays a perfect stranger to the people's welfare.

To Dr. Haieh's for tea. Met Dr. and Mrs. Weiss, a Viennese refugee who seems timid, conscientious, competent and chronically unlucky - a poor combination for a refugee in China. First rate impression of the Hsiens.

Then to a reception given by the Alumni at the Auditorium. I said that I could not see any possibility that the school could open in September 1946 but that I hoped it could be fixed for September 1947. Burwell in his talk warned them that medicine was changing and that it would be a mistake to expect a mere reversion to arrangements and ideas of 1941.

Talk with Martell Hall of the National City Bank. He wants PUMC to handle its account through the National City Bank here and thinks the early opening of the school would be of very great importance even if much cut down. He says that China is a land where things count more as symbols than in many other countries. Great symbolic value would attach to the resumption of the PUMC. He was reluctant to make even a guess as to when the currency situation might stabilize. He says you must take China in long term plans if you are to understand it at all. At present American paper money here is much more valuable than drafts on New York. American bills are a commodity good to hoard. But if peace, internal trade and the export business begin, the situation will turn about and American dollar bills will be at a discount and checks on New York at a premium. He does not know anything about medical education or he could not have suggested opening PUMC even if it was at 1/6 or 1/8 of the previous expenditure. I think Hall wants to cite PUMC opening as a reason for larger banking developments here for his own company. He has an office in Tientsin at present. Obviously a good friend of Bowen's.

As one sees more of the present situation here the traditional association in the U.S. between religious motives on the one hand and education and medicine on the other becomes constantly clearer. Religious convictions, even if only in the form of denominational pride or sectarian zeal, infused our colleges and our hospitals. It is perhaps a bit unfair to expect the Chinese uniformly to sacrifice themselves as teachers and doctors when they do not have a similar motivation.

The inflation here provides large fees as well as large expenditures to local institutions. When the support comes from U.S. dollars the local expenses are large but the distant source is not expanded or increased.

AG

PEIPING

Monday, June 10, 1946

Went out to Yenching to see Leighton Stuart. Yenching made a great effort for reasons of morale building to reopen on October 10, 1945 but the reconditioning of the buildings and tearing down Japanese latrines and bath houses scattered conspicuously over the campus has not been completed. Equipment for work in natural sciences all gone. Library 95 per cent intact.

Stuart says he is not discouraged. The present politico-military struggle in China goes back to 1926. The leaders are still the same on both sides; they hate and distrust each other. Many government officials follow the old Mandarin pattern of private aggrandisement through public office. There is the almost inevitable corruption of a one-party form of government, increased by the deprivations of a long sojourn in the West. The Chinese Communists have good objectives but bad methods. Stuart believes that Moscow has not helped the Chinese Communists except by throwing some things their way that were taken from the Japanese. If Moscow really wanted to back Chinese Communists or control the situation in North China there would be no hope for Yenching, or at least a very different future for it. Things are in a ferment but it is essentially a hopeful ferment for the leaders really want to reach an agreement.

I asked why U.S. interest and participation was not under suspicion. Stuart says that history of Chinese-American relations make America the only foreign nation the Chinese do not suspect and fear. John Hay was the least demanding of all foreign diplomats in the matter of extraterritoriality; the U.S. never held any Chinese territory and is relinquishing the Philippines. The U.S. Boxer indemnity was on Theodore Roosevelt's suggestion made beneficial to Chinese education. Much philanthropic money has been spent in China and only the Americans' assistance enabled China to rid herself of the Japanese. This is the first war China has won against a foreign nation, and being a victor is a new sensation.

At this time demonstrations of how to conduct an institution are of particular value. Merely adding to Chinese efforts would not be important. Among professional fields engineering is now overwhelmingly important. Of 12 schools of engineering in China Tsing Hua was the best; none was comparable to PUMC in quality or influence. Financial situation at present creates endless concern and confusion. Railway communications, internal trade and cost of living, external trade and the exchange rate all depend on the political situation. The cost of running Yenching now three times what it was in 1941. It will never go all the way back. Salaries in China involve "face" perhaps more than elsewhere.

Though general education is of much importance in China, PUMC has had a great influence there also in raising the standard of teaching in biology in all the mission colleges and government schools.

Visited science laboratories and administration building and saw the Great Bell Temple on the way home. Half an hour's pleasure at the pigeon market.

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PEIPING

Monday, June 10, 1946 (Continued)

At 7:00 we went to a very pleasant cocktail party at Jim and Ethel Grant's; very attractive pair.

Then on to the Embassy to a dinner given us by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robertson. Interested to be seated next to the Chinese Communist General Yeh, a Cantonese General who understands English fairly well. He says Dr. Hatem (Ma) came to Yennan in 1936 with Mr. Snow and has stayed ever since. It is notable that both General Yeh and General Tsai were guests at the Robertson's.

Saw Dr. Fu Ssu-Nien, the acting President of Peita. I told him that I did not think J. H. Liu's interest in medical education was as great as it should be to be dean at Peita but that I would advise J. H. Liu to take the post if the offer is still open. Fu apparently grateful for this directness and agrees with my estimate of J. H. Liu. He would prefer Jimmy Hsien, the surgeon at the Wei-shungshu, who is now abroad. Peita has just been promised a building formerly serving as Army headquarters and Fu seems delighted. Fu thinks highly of Loucks.

Tuesday, June 11, 1946

Notes in the a.m.

Lunch with Dr. Bussiere, an elderly French doctor long resident in Peiping, Mr. Sprouse of American Embassy and Dr. Bussiere's daughters. Dr. Bussiere was a friend of Dr. Tuffier, the French surgeon who attended the opening of the PUMC. A delightful old man - very spirited and alert.

In the afternoon Dr. Hsieh, the X-ray man at the PUMC who is now working at Peita Hospital and at the Central, came in for a long talk. The moral quality of Hsieh, Chu (Children's Hospital), Liu Sia Hao, Sammy Zia and two or three others impresses me as being considerably better than three or four of the oldest group of PUMC Chinese teachers. Hsieh is hard working, cheerful, competent and self sacrificing.

Dinner with the Alumni group at a restaurant in Central Park. After dinner sat out in an old courtyard in warm dry air in the moonlight. Fu, the dermatologist, was spokesman for the group and said that there were three or four points the alumni had talked over and wanted to express to us. They wanted to go on record as favoring quality rather than quantity. Possibly a graduating class of 30 to 40 would be about right. They thought the PUMC could be on better terms with the rest of the medical schools and hospitals in China than it had been before the Pacific war. This could be done by encouraging some of the younger teachers to leave the PUMC for teaching posts elsewhere. They hoped that the school could be opened as soon as possible and that decisions on staff appointments could be made as soon as convenient since many were hoping to be able to make plans which depended on whether school starts again in September 1947. They hoped that good

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PEIPING

Tuesday, June 11, 1946 (Continued)

relations could be built up with Peita and, if possible, at the Central Hospital since for some forms of teaching such a connection would be helpful to the PUMC. For Peita staff the use of the library, use of radon and deep therapy X-ray would be valuable. If the PUMC could spare chemicals and even surgical equipment for immediate use at Peita and the Central it would certainly be a great help. Possibly Western teachers sent out a little early could help at Peita for a while. I thanked them saying that most of the points had attracted our attention also. Made no comment on the use of material though there may be a good point there in terms of consumable supplies. Said the maintenance of the Nursing School was more than a symbol - nurses are peculiarly valuable in the practice of good medicine. I repeated the thesis that PUMC even if much larger would not be worth its cost as a mere quantitative addition to the medical schools of China; only defensible on quality basis.

Wednesday, June 12, 1946

Notes in the a.m.

Lunch at the Vice Mayor's, Mr. Chang Pe-Chin. He seemed interested in the comment that eggs of the remarkable varieties of goldfish in the City Park could probably be sent by airplane to aquaria in the U.S. No public health matters brought up; later a question of the health of Chang's brother's health and a visit by Loucks proved to be the reason for the lunch.

In the afternoon long talk with C. H. Hu. Leighton Stuart came in to invite us to Yenching Commencement on Tuesday, June 25th but we shall probably not be here. I asked Stuart about dependability of Chinese banks in point of handling long-term loans made to the banks. He has no reservations regarding the best banks and says they have come through the war and the present strains admirably.

Dinner with Dr. Chun (Wan Lei) with several of the Central Hospital group. A hot night and a hot room. Chun showed films of dogs with kala azar which he found in one series of 527 dogs near Peiping to be a 1.5 per cent infection rate as shown by blood smear. Vera Nich and Miss Wang of Public Health station apparently disturbed at political situation at the present moment.

Thursday, June 13, 1946

Went over the Japanese Hospital next door to Ying Compound. Extremely dirty. 300 a day in OPD. 120 beds in a sprawling and wasteful arrangement of space. Run at present by Municipality. No intimation of future ownership. An important bit of ground for the PUMC to own even if the structure is not adapted to teaching of medical students or nurses or the economical care of sick patients. It might be used as a hostel or as a convalescent hospital to relieve pressure on PUMC beds better used for acutely ill patients.

PEIPINGThursday, June 13, 1946 (Continued)

Then went to Temple of Heaven laboratories of National Institute where Dr. F. F. Tang showed us building plans and considerable construction going on. Sammy Zia joined us in visit to buildings under construction. Then to lunch with the staff and later looked in at Manchu Ancestral Hall. Interesting to reflect at the Temple of Heaven on the change of purpose which the buildings serve - production of 11 million doses of cholera serum for example.

In the evening another long dinner, this time the guest of the Peita Faculty. Fu Sau-Nien asked for details on varieties of full time, which I gave. He has decided to postpone decision on J. H. Liu until Hu Shih arrives. The inflation bears very heavily on government schools in every field; professors get 1/2 to 1/4 what private practitioners make, and the prices are still rising.

Friday, June 14, 1946

Did a round of mission hospitals. Sleeper (Dr. King and Dr. Corkey of Grinnell and University of Michigan) a clean, neat and hard-working place in the southeast part of the city. Davis Hospital nearby with Dr. George B.H. Yang in charge and with more active service especially in ophthalmology. Here the income in May was 19,900,000 and expenditure 13,000,000. The nurses receive 100,000 a month; part-time M.D.'s 200,000 and full-time 400,000. A good illustration of earning power of Chinese managed institutions which could not hope to survive if it didn't charge for its services to most of its patients. Then to Dow Hospital where we meet a Dr. Cochrane who was with Smith-Peterson for three years and is now at Pao Ting with Dr. Chi and Dr. Lewis in a 120-bed hospital which gets only \$200 a month from the U.S. and earns the rest. Cochrane stresses the need of better training of men now sent out to Chinese medical missions. He agrees that in general the best procedure now is to concentrate on a few mission medical schools instead of small scattered mission hospitals. He thinks PUMC has trained Chinese for practice in the large cities. I didn't challenge him because that is where inflation is landing them but before the war that was simply not true.

Visited a large Buddhist temple and a Confucian temple afterwards where the works of Confucius are all on stone tablets. The contrast reminds one of Catholic vs. Unitarian church interiors in the appeal to the senses.

Lunch at Ying Compound followed by notes and letters.

Then over to Dr. Hoeppli's for tea. He showed us a remarkable collection of jade, books and curios and talked at length on Edmund Backhouse whose memoirs Hoeppli has finished editing. Also Hoeppli promised us a memorandum on the importance of parasitology. Remember his Roosevelt wall nut.

Dinner at the house of S. T. Kwan with Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Meng and Miss Hirst. As at most of these dinners the conversation is refreshing and easy but not very informing. There seems to me to be a rather large amount of illness among

PEIPINGFriday, June 14, 1946 (Continued)

the Chinese families we have met. Another impression: the Chinese reputation for being inscrutable deserves no emphasis. They show their feelings quite perceptibly as it seems to me. Occasionally their nervousness shows as rather an excess of laughter and forced animation and they can turn on a blander expanse of non-committal blandness than we use but otherwise there is not much difficulty in guessing how they feel. Kwan plans a trip to the U.S. to see something of Army psychiatry. I made out a possible itinerary and gave him some cards of introduction.

Saturday, June 15, 1946

Miss Nieh came to talk over nursing school problems. She suggests that Trustees should have someone who understands nursing among their number. She is apparently apprehensive about relation of C. K. Chu to the Health Station; thinks he may be trying to secure control since he told Miss Nieh that Nursing School should affiliate with Weishungshu and not otherwise. I think that C. K. Chu only wants to help the Health Station over a hard spot and we agree that Trustees should resume responsibility for the Station. It is essential for teaching the nurses now in the third year. The second year class will be given theoretical part of public health. First year students will have hospital work taught first by theory and drill and then by watching in hospitals and practical work under supervision in homes and on district. Miss Nieh has visited all the hospitals here and picked Central for the variety of cases and its good doctors, the Children's for its teachers and experience with children, and the German hospital because it is clean and tidy. Miss Nieh thinks present three years of college and three of nursing, which leads to a degree of B.S. in Nursing given by Yenching, Ginling, Soochow and Lingnan, ought to be changed. PUMC should give degree to graduates after a less prolonged preliminary training. No conclusion reached on this. Miss Nieh needs a teacher of nursing arts next September. I told her U.S. \$4,000 should be set as the top salary figure and that she might well write now to Miss Ferguson. I would envy the nurse that gets the job. Miss Nieh also said that if two fellowships to the U.S. could be awarded during the year it would greatly stimulate and encourage the older nurses in the school. The PUMC needs a director as soon as it can secure one. The present situation would not work anywhere else either.

In the afternoon we went to the Children's Hospital where Dr. Chu and the rest of the PUMC pediatric department staff have an excellent organization. Met Dr. Ch'i of Paotingfu. The building is Dr. Fang's hospital. Chu and his colleagues have a Board of Trustees and are running a pediatric group practice unit on full time salary basis of 500,000 to 1,000,000 a month. Hospital has 30 beds and 150 OPD visits, about 70 of whom are new patients. Rates are in four classes: Special 4,500 a day including professional services but exclusive of medicines, 1st 3,500 including professional fee, 2nd 3,000 ditto; 3rd 1,500 and about half the beds are 3rd class. In OPD charges for a visit are in three classes: "Emergency" 1,000 CNC, "Early" 600, and "Ordinary" 300. About 80 per cent are emergency, i.e. have priority over the others and the nurse in the waiting room can designate any case as emergency if the baby seems seriously ill.

PEIPING

Saturday, June 15, 1946 (Continued)

Dinner at Zammy Zia and C. C. Lin who owns a rug factory which he showed us. Exports all rugs now to U.S. 8/10 of a square foot is all a rug maker can do a day. Lin was loyal to his workers all through the occupation. A singularly attractive person.

Sunday, June 16, 1946

Burwell and I took a WASC train to the Great Wall. Remember the 60 li trek between Nationalist and Communist rail ends. The Great Wall does not fail our expectations.

Monday, June 17, 1946

Some shopping with Pearl Ha in the forenoon.

Afternoon catching up with notes and mail.

In the evening Bowen came in after dinner and we had a long talk. He makes clearer than ever the considerable advantage that accrues to the PUMC in having the aid of the Executive Headquarters in ordering at government expense and getting without delay a large number of items for the repair and replacement of all sorts of services in the PUMC. I told him that I thought that in the future his lines of communication and authorization would be much less with New York and much more with the Trustees in China. I repeated this later in the evening since he tends to shoot first and inquire afterwards - a trait that has had more value than not but needs a bit of change as conditions become more stable.

The Chinese government has given and paid over \$50,000,000 to the college for repairs. Not a large item but certainly worth recording since it indicates real approval and gratitude.

Tuesday, June 18, 1946

Out to West airfield at 7:00. Loucks met some Belgian fathers who were in the internment camp at Weiksien with him. A sick Catholic nun was hoisted into the plane and together with a great deal of rough and tumble baggage we made the trip over the Western Hills and the Great Wall of China to a truly Asiatic settlement, the frontier town of Kalgan, the capitol of the Japanese Autonomous Inner Mongolia. Scenery like the Wahsatch Mountains. Air dry and cool.

KALGAN

Tuesday, June 18, 1946 (Continued)

Met at plane by a Chinese girl Kang Dai-Sha and another interpreter, Mr. Wang, both former students at Yenching. Went to a comfortable hotel where we met Communist General Chai and local health officer Dr. Ing. After brief stroll through markets and streets we had lunch and then went to what used to be the Department of Mongolia. Central Medical School under the Japs which occupies buildings of the Page middle school an American mission affair on the northwest edge of town. Scattered buildings with small rooms for a school of 203 students and 21 teachers. Equipment meager, teachers with scant experience. Japanese teaching materials predominate. They got out last September without time or inclination to wreck their possessions. USIS has already sent in some 100 volumes of modern American medical publications by plane via Peiping. 70 per cent of students have all expenses paid. Number of qualified doctors in this area not known. The China Medical College, as it is now called, took over for teaching purposes the 200-bed hospital built by the Japanese. Well built, large, about as clean as the Davis Hospital in Peiping. OPD 400 visits a day. Records separate in the eight divisions. 20 doctors full time on staff. Fifth year as internes, so claimed. 40 nurses, 30 student nurses. Good Japanese equipment and instruments. Dr. Wu, a graduate of South Manchurian College at Mukden in charge.

Interpreter in talking of general situation said that two main principles of the Chinese Communists were to fix rental of land at not above 37 per cent of crop and to have a representative national government, not a one-party affair. Here in the border regions final authority rests in a council of nine, three of whom are Communist, two Kuomintang and four Non-Partisan. The interpreter rather careful to explain that Communists were not advocates of dividing the land. Tearing up the railroad is to keep the Kuomintang from surrounding them, he said.

At 5:00 went to dinner at the Palace of the King of Mongolia as guests of General Nish who spoke French, General Sung, General Chai, Dr. Yin, and others connected with government of this area. A long dinner with too many gambeis. Then to hotel to talk with Dr. Ing, who gave us the following summary:

1. China Medical College)
2. Dr. Bethune Medical Institute) - are two medical schools here

China Medical College was taken over from the Japanese. Bethune Medical Institute was put up in September 1939 and organized by Dr. Yin near Tang Hsien, a rural area in western Hopeh. Three months later moved 60 miles as result of Japanese mopping up. Dr. Bethune died in December 1939. Three years in this second place except for occasional temporary "absences". In the spring of 1943 moved 100 miles again and stayed for two and a half years when they came to Kalgan. 40 students. 4 teachers in early period. By March 1943 grew to 700 students and 16 teachers, with teaching 18 to 20 hours a week. By September 1943 1,000 students and had to disband, sending 8 military medical, 1 nursing, 1 pharmacy groups of students elsewhere left leaving 76 students. Now 250

KALGANTuesday, June 18, 1946 (Continued)

students over four years. Four kinds of classes before 1943: 1 a 1st year class, 1 a pharmacist's course - 8 months, 1 short time medical training for 18 months only. In early days there were as many as 80 per cent graduates of middle school. 1 a nurses course. Later only doctors training classes. Had to be short; no other source for doctors that were essential. Japanese had "policy of 3" - kill all people, burn all houses, and take all the movable property. This gave doctors much work. Principle of teaching was less lectures and more contact with patients. Point was to recognize diseases which are the commonest and to treat them. Students thus taught are expected to help in reconstruction. Anatomy, histology, bacteriology, physiology and pharmacology given in simplest form. Physical diagnosis, ophthalmology, obstetrics, dermatology, medicine and surgery were the clinical divisions. Examinations, written and spoken, four times a year. Teaching went badly at first; later there was less emphasis on theoretical and teachers learned a new method; also one meeting every month of teachers for criticizing each other. Teachers attended each other's classes and lived with students and learn their points of view. Teaching was difficult with Japanese trying to mop up all the time. When the school moved it started lectures on second day. Three to five students in each of a cluster of villages with one circulating teacher. Students were thus able to take care of scattered wounded and sick soldiers and civilians, some at home, some in caves.

All go into public service; private practice would be impossible. A publication exists for reaching graduate students, some 1,500 in number including nurses and pharmacists, 518 of whom are doctors, 335 nurses, 449 pharmacists. Besides these graduates they trained 53 midwives (very simply) since 1944. In 1944 three doctors organized a branch school in Central Hopeh and another trio did the same in Eastern Hopeh.

Teams sent out in teams to stop plague, etc. since 1940. These teams have handled several outbreaks - malaria, dysentery, measles, etc. 130,000 dealt with over five years in this way.

Possible that Bethune Medical Institute will join China Medical College and give four-year course and also a course of two years additional to the 18 months graduates as "graduate work". Short-term training was justified only because it was an emergency measure. Midwifery to be added; also a nursing school.

The China Medical College took over from the Japanese who had 30 students and all Japanese teachers who left hurriedly. 140 students from Peking applied for entrance in September and October 1945 and more than 50 were admitted. Students still filtering in from K.M.T. area. When they have selected 40 they will start a new class; limited now by lack of housing and teaching facilities. Have sent 3 teachers and 70 students to start a new school in Manchuria. Ing president of China Medical College. He has 8 hours of teaching a week in pathology. 30 per cent of students supply their own food and clothing but no tuition is

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KALGAN

Tuesday, June 18, 1946 (Continued)

charged. 70 per cent are accepted without any charge and must go into government service for a period not yet defined since Communists are volunteers - "which is the right way to serve the people". 4 autopsies have been done but obstacle of superstition is large.

Dr. Ing a graduate of Keio in Japan in 1931. He thinks Japanese medical education was too theoretical, too many lectures and too much looking on. He explains that daily group meetings of students 5 or 6 in number are held for discussion of work; a leader represents the best student in each field. What they cannot decide for themselves they take to the instructor.

Dr. Ing asked for criticism and suggestions. Barwell urged adapting plan to combine the two schools. Loucks drew attention to value of supervision of men working in the health stations and refresher courses for them. I said that insisting on the best possible records is an effective way to improve the quality and quantity of work done.

We are impressed by Ing. He has gone into the Communist Party with much the same enthusiastic abandon that men feel in going into a religious order or being "called" to preaching or missionary work. He was a pupil of Dr. Chi at Paotingfu. He used to be in private practice but likes working for the people much better. As in missionary medical work giving up one's private ambitions gives some kinds of doctors a special kind of satisfaction.

Wednesday, June 19, 1946

We went to the Bethune Medical Institute which occupies some of the buildings built by the Japanese on the east of Kalgan for their officers and for a middle school. Entirely inadequate equipment and books but classes going on. Chang Wen Chi is president of Bethune. Dr. Ch'en Ch'i Yuan is the vice president. There are 250 students and 8 teachers on full time (few if any others). 150 beds in Bethune Hospital which we also visited and it was pretty bad. The government pays its "technical" men, i.e. engineers and doctors, from 200 to 1,500 catties of millet per month. 1 catty equals 120 local dollars as of May 25th. This means that salaries are valued in terms of the local main article of diet and as that changes in paper money cost the salary varies. All expenses of the hospital are paid by the government. Blockade by the Kuomintang is tightening and soon patients in hospital will be asked to pay for food and drugs. Students are selected by examination consisting of an essay, and questions involving a general knowledge of physics, chemistry and hygiene. The class most recently graduated numbered 44; some went into the Army and some into civilian hospitals. The students have come into the border regions from the big cities as believers in Communism, or have been selected by the counties (hsiens) to prepare for service on return.

AG

KALGAN

Wednesday, June 19, 1946 (Continued)

Lunch, followed by visit to the Railway Hospital. 54 patients mostly railroad personnel, and a medical staff of 13, working in 3 services. OPD 150 visits a day. Cost per patient per day 10 catties of millet a day. Hospital not used for teaching medical students. Equipment mostly Japanese.

Then to Municipal Hospital on the west side of town and a very humble affair. 65 patients, 6 doctors, OPD 150 to 200 visits a day. Three divisions: medicine, surgery and obstetrics. All services free except food for in-patients which costs 2.6 catties (320 dollars at present) a day. Expenses paid by the municipality. Doctors receive a maximum of 410 catties of millet a month (cf. 400 to 1,500 as border region professional pay). This hospital took only Chinese patients during the war; the others took Japanese. So its equipment and status are poor. Not used for teaching.

After dinner we were the guests of honor at the People's Theatre at a performance by local talent. Boys and girls choruses and two short plays. One song by a girl in blue denim workers blouse and trousers who wailed in a very shrill sort of screaming was, we were told, "Song about paying not so much rent". The second play was about an old woman who refused to vote until her son was nominated for office. The audience was packed, sympathetic and nearly all in their twenties. We left early to get an hour's sleep before 11:30 p.m. when we left for railroad station with two interpreters - Ma and Lin(?) to take 12:30 train for Shen Hua, a coal mining town about three hours away.

Thursday, June 20, 1946

SHEN HUA

Arrived in a mountain town bathed in moonlight and dust. Sat on a very bumpy two-wheeled cargo cart and after about an hour and a half came to a typical Chinese village just as dawn was breaking. Our entry was violently protested by one of the largest of sows who all but filled the doorway to a courtyard. We went into a house and slept on a Kang till about 3:00 when we started on a series of house to house visits plus walking two or three miles to two other villages to do the same thing to see the medical system used by the Communists in the Home-Hospitals they have devised. Flies and dust and mud and heat and filth and disease. Young, partly trained "doctors" earnest and doing the best they can with very few instruments, dressings and medicines getting low. A good hard day but well worth it. Had a long talk with Ma about Chinese Communism. He says they want Peace and Democratic government. He distrusts the Kuomintang from Chiang Kai Shek on down. He thinks it was a mistake for the Americans to help the K.M.T. by moving K.M.T. troops to Manchuria.

On return to Kalgan we skipped a chance to eat again before going to sleep.

AG

KALGAN

Friday, June 21, 1946

A quiet night thanks to DDT but morning meant a renewal of unbelievably noisy street life. Kalgan is a frontier town.

Breakfasted with a Miss Cooley who used to be in OWI and is teaching English here in a government maintained language school. I would guess she is doing some writing. Among her observations: the Communists don't trust the Generalissimo. As a group of guerilla warriors of eight years standing they are novices at civil government and would be worried if they had to take over full government responsibilities. The government formed a holding corporation for everything they got from the Japanese - hides, furs, canned foods, grain, large stocks of clothing, factories and mines. They have sold 60 per cent of the debentures to private capital, changed laborers hours to three 8 hour shifts instead of two twelve hour ones; the workers are better fed, better clothed and are buying shares with money saved. Officials seem honest, frank and appreciative of suggestions. Terribly short on technical personnel of all kinds. In last three months there has been about 100 per cent inflation in local currency.

When word came that our plane had come we went to the field and with a Colonel Tom B. Martin and Miss Kang Dai-Sha we hopped over the mountains to Peiping in 45 minutes. The trip to Kalgan well worth while but the present political and military difficulties here completely elude any analysis or conclusion that I can make. The national government's views may be true but they are not comprehensive enough.

The village hospitals we visited were the remains of extremely mobile units of a guerilla army. Each had 200 beds - scattered in villagers' houses as they still are. There are 4 M.D.'s, 15 nurses and 25 assistant nurses covering the three villages and caring at present for 157 patients. Commonest diseases are malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia and "nervous weaknesses". Doctors report by letter to Dr. Ing; not frequently supervised. O. Yang, the young surgeon, does appendectomies, gunshot wounds, amputations, fistulas. Only treatment of tuberculosis is isolation and that is a farce. Records kept of number of patients, number cured, number not cured.

In May there were 2 deaths, 165 discharged and about 70 of these were cured. No typhus and typhoid diagnosed. Medicines, care and food are all free. The care given is certainly better than soliders in the U.S. received in 1864, and certainly the unselfishness of the medical staff and nurses deserve praise, but one is somewhat appalled by the contrast with could be called good medical care. My respect for the human organism increases at the sight of how much it can suffer and surmount.